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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since our last meeting, the country has been eminently prosperous in all its material interests. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done until within a very recent period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or the territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of of different [States to defeat the execution of the fugitive-slave law All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is that He would preserve the Constitution and Union throughout all generations.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835 pictorial handbills, "and inflammatory appeals, were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves; and, in the language of General Jackson, "to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of a servile war." This agitation has ever since been continued by the public press, by the proceedings of State and county conventions, and by abolition sermons and lectures. The time of Congress has been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlet and other forms, endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broadcast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country.

They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic forbearance I confess I still greatly rely. Without their aid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivities, to restore peace and harmony among the States. Wisely limited and restrained as is his power, under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on such a momentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Union. This is more especially true if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not by a majority, of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporary causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise" of power not granted by the Constitution. The late presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution? Reason, justice, a regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history, that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single act has ever passed congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both Houses, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circumstances, we ought to be restrained from present action by the precept of Him who spake as never man spoke that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day of evil may never come, unless we rashly bring it upon ourselves.

It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession that the Southern States are denied equal rights with other States in the common Territories. But by what authority are these denied? Not by Congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not by the Supreme Court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and, like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common Territories, and hold them there under the protection of the Constitution.

So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It is true that the territorial legislature of Kansas, on the 23d of February, 1860, passed in great haste an act over the veto of the governor, declaring that slavery "is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory." Such an act, however, plainly violating the rights of property secured by the Constitution, will surely be declared void by the judiciary whenever it shall be presented in a legal form.

Only three days after my inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly adjudged that this power did not exist in a territorial legislature. Yet such has been the factious temper of the times that the correctness of this decision has been extensively impugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest constitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State constitution. In like manner, it can only be exercised by the people of a Territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union.—Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. This is an act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise, then indeed would the equality of the States in the Territories be destroyed, and the rights of property in slaves would depend, not upon guarantees of the Constitution, but upon the shifting majorities of an irresponsible territorial legislature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic unsoundness, cannot long influence any considerable portion of our people, much less can it afford a good reason for a dissolution of the Union.

The most palpable violation of constitutional duty which have yet been committed consists in the acts of different State legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive-slave-law. It ought to be remembered, however, that for these acts, neither Congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, they are therefore null and void. All the courts, both State and national, before whom the question has arisen, have from the beginning declared the fugitive-slave-law to be constitutional. The single exception is that of a State court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The validity of this law has been established over and over again by the Supreme Court of the United States with perfect unanimity. It is founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Without this provision it is a well-known historical fact that the Constitution itself could never have been adopted by the Convention. In one form or another under the acts of 1793 and 1850, both being substantially the same, the fugitive-slave-law has been the law of the land from the days of Washington until the present moment. Here, then, a clear case is presented, in which it will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the great injury of the people of nearly one half of the States of the Union. But are we to presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty? This would be at war with every principle of justice and christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The fugitive-slave-law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration; though often it is to be regretted, with great loss and inconvenience to the master, and with considerable expense to the government. Let us trust that the State legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union.

The Southern States [illegible] on the basis of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.

I have purposely confined my remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed within the last few years that any State, whenever this shall be its sovereign will and pleasure, may secede from the Union, in accordance with the Constitution, and without any violation of the constitutional rights of the other members of the Confederacy. That as each became parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in Convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner by the vote of such a convention.

In order to justify secession as a constitutional remedy it must be on the principle that the Federal Government is a mere voluntary association of States, to be dissolved at pleasure by any one of the contracting parties. If this be so, the Confederacy is a rope of sand, to be penetrated and dissolved by the first adverse wave of public opinion in any of the States. In this manner our thirty-three States may resolve themselves into as many petty, jarring, and hostile republics, each one retiring from the Union, without responsibility, whenever any sudden excitement might impel them to such a course. By this process a Union might be entirely broken into fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of toil, privation, and blood to establish.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed, with the greatest deliberation and care, it was submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the country. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert, or even to intimate, that their efforts were all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggrieved she might secede from the Union. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of the States would be endangered by the Constitution. The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who in his message of 16th January, 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language: "The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberty and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from the sovereign character of the several States by which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution: "It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions."

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it."

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties. The old articles of confederation were entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States;" and by the 13th article it is expressly declared that "the articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the articles of Confederation, recites that it was established "in order to form a more perfect union." And yet it is contended that this "more perfect union" does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution on the Federal Government. These powers embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty. They place both the sword and the purse under its control. Congress has power to make war, and to make peace; to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments.—It is invested with the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate [illegible] the several States. It is not necessary to enumerate the other high powers which have been conferred upon the Federal Government. In order to carry the enumerated powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers upon Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." Moreover, "without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any; imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws;" and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

And "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided "that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding."

The solemn sanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all senators and representatives of the United States, all members of State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, "both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every State, and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character.—This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or to refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus became necessary, for the purpose of removing this barrier, and "in order to form a more perfect Union," to establish a Government which could act directly upon the people, and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the States. This has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States but "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the constitution of each State, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein.

This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision which, at the touch of the enchanter, would vanish to thin air, but a substantial and mighty frbric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of these powers to prevent the danger! But they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the States without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of resistance one the part of the governed against the oppression of their governments cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history.—Under it old governments have been destroyed, and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established Government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face: Secession is neither more nor less than revolution.—It may or it may not be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

What, in the mean time, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case through out the State of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney, or a marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute-book bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807. These authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his *posse comitatus* is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by Proclamation commanded the insurgents "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a limited time." This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude.—Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected, as heretofore, at the custom-house in Charleston; and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

Then in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent "by the consent of the legislature of the State," "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legislation" has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the fort has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the federal government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject.

The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a state into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a State.—After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the Constitution.

It appears, from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause "authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State" came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed: "The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound." Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never I believe again presented. Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidentlly adverting to the subject, he said: "Any Government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutionally and fallacious as the government of Congress," evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted, that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them, to elect senators and representatives to Congress, and to perform all other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it; but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the mean time, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and ere long, will, if preserved render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion.—The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress cannot contribute much to avert it by proposing and recomending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution itself has provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been "ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States," and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of spech or of the press, or the right of petition. To this we are, also indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State-rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly-celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other

State legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain the rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an "explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points.

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted very, as their constitutions may, without slavery, as their constitutions may, without slavery.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive-slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United Statess still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before anyof these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a State of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the offending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration, the two dangerous questions, arising from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British government, have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

The discordant constructions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty between the two governments, which, at different periods of the discussion, bore a threatning aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government. In my last annual message I informed Congress that the Brittish government had not then "completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursnance of the understanding between the two governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished." This confident expectation has since been fulfilled. Her Britanic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 28th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 28th August, 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito protection. Besides, by the former, the Bay Islands are recognized as a part of the Republic of Honduras. It may be observed that the stipulations of these treaties conform in every important particular to the amendments adopted by the Senate of the United States to the treaty concluded at London on the 17th October 1856, between the two governments. It will be recollected that this treaty was rejected by the British government because of its objection to the just and important amendment of the Senate to the article relating to Ruatan and the other Islands in the Bay of Honduras.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels on the high seas in time of peace, has been abandoned. This was by far the most dangerous question to the peace of the two countries which has existed since the war of 1812. Whilst it remained open, they might at any moment have been precipitated into a war. This was rendered manifest by the exasperated state of public feeling throughout our entire country, produced by the forcible search of American merchant vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba in the spring of 1858. The American people hailed with general acclaim the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These orders might have produced an immediate collision between the naval forces of the two countries. This was most fortunately prevented by an appeal to the justice of Great Britain and to the law of nations as expounded by her own most eminent jurists.

The only question of any importance which still remains open is the disputed title between the two governments to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory. As this question is still under negotiation it is not deemed advisable at the present moment to make any other allusion to the subject.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, in a private character, to the people of this country has proved to be a most auspicious event. In its consequences, it cannot fail to increase the kindred and kindly feelings which I trust may ever actuate the government and people of both countries in their political and social intercourse with each other.

FRANCE.

With France our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the Imperial Government, which cannot fail to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries.—Under the French law no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognising the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance and lost his native character. He cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852, by the French Minister of War, and in two late cases have been conformed. Natives of France have been discharged from the French army because they had become American citizens. To employ the language of our present minister to France, who has rendered good service on this occasion, "I do not think our French naturalized fellow-citizens will hereafter experience much annoyance on this subject." I venture to predict that the time is not far distant when the other continental powers will adopt the same wise and just policy which has done so much honor to the enlightened government of the Emperor. In any event, our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognise no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government. These had been ably urged for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives at Madrid, but without obtaining redress. The Spanish government finally agreed to institute a joint commission for the adjustment of these claims, and on the 5th of March, concludeda convention for this purpose with our present minister at Madrid. Under this convention, what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to $128,635 and 54 cents, in which more than one hundred of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognised, and the Spanish government agreed to pay $100,000 of this amount "within three months following the exchange of ratifications." The payment of the remaining $28,635 54 was to await the decision of the commissioners for or against "the Amistad claim;" but in any event the balance was to be paid to the claimants either by Spain or the United States. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban Claims. Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State Department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sums which they are entitled to receive from Spain. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All the other claims of citizens of the United States, against Spain, or of subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual form. Neither the validity of the Amistad claim nor of any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognised by the convention. Indeed, the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognised, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and an appropriation for that purpose had passed the Senate of the United States. They were content that it should be submitted to the board for examination and decision, like the other claims. Both governments were bound respectively to pay the amounts awarded to the several claimants "at such times and places as may be fixed by and according to the tenor of said awards."

I transmitted this convention to the Senate for their constitutional action on the 3d May, 1860, and on the 27th of the succeeding June they determined that they would "not advise and consent" to its ratification.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the final adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my Annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time, as well as prove the certain means of immediately abolishing the African slave-trade throughout the world. I would not repeat this recommendation upon the present occasion, if I believed that the transfer of Cuba to the United States, upon conditions highly favorable to Spain, could justly tarnish the national honor of the proud and ancient Spanish Monarchy. Surely no person ever attributed to the first Napoleon a disregard of the national honor of France, for transferring Louisiana to the United States for a fair equivalent both in money and commercial advantages.

AUSTRIA, &c.

With the Emperor of Austria, and the remaining continental power of Europe, including that of the Sultan, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The convention of the 8th November, 1858, supplementary to this treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last Annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable.

Under this convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about $700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import, and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghae, and Fuchau; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount—to wit: 300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghae, and 100,000 for Fuchau—were delivered according to the terms of the convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the customs of these parts to the agent selected by our minister to receive the same.

Since that time the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose under the act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, have been approved by our minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of $498,694 78. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sum awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than $200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will in equity belong to the Chinese government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object in [illegible] interested?

Our minister to China, in obedience to our instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and Chinese empire; although, in conjunction with the Russian minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have on different occasions been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan concluded at Yedo on the 29th July, 1858, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase.

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my last annual message I discussed extensively the subject of these relations, and do not now propose to repeat at length the facts and arguments then presented. They proved conclusively that our citizens residing in Mexico and our merchants trading thereto had suffered a series of wrongs and outrages such as we have never patiently borne from any other nation. For these our successive ministers, invoking the faith of treaties, had, in the name of their country, persistently demanded redress and indemnification, but without the slightest effect. Indeed, so confident had the Mexican authorities become of our patient endurance, that they universally believed they might commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. Thus wrote our minister in 1856, and expressed the opinion that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government, and of its purpose to punish these wrongs, will avail."

Afterwards, in 1857, came the adoption of a new constitution for Mexico, the election of a President and Congress under its provisions, and the inauguration of the President. Within one short month, however, this President was expelled from the capital by a rebellion in the army, and the supreme power of the republic was assigned to General Zuloaga. This usurper was in his turn soon compelled to retire and give place to General Miramon.

Under the constitution which had thus been adopted, Senor Juarez, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, became the lawful President of the Republic; and it was for the maintenance of the constitution and his authority derived from it that the civil war commenced, and still continues to be prosecuted.

Throughout the year 1858 the constitutional party grew stronger and stronger. In the previous history of Mexico a successful military revolution at the capital had almost universally been the signal for submission throughout the republic. Not so on the present occasion. A majority of the citizens persistently sustained the constitutional government. When this was recognized in April, 1859, by the Government of the United States, its authority extended over a large majority of the Mexican States and people including Vera Cruz and all the other important sea ports of the republic. From that period our commerce with Mexico began to revive, and the constitutional government has afforded it all the protection in their power.

Meanwhile, the government of Miramon still held sway at the capital and over the surrounding country, and continued its outrages against the few American citizens who still had the courage to remain within its power. To cap the climax: After the battle of Tacubaya, in April, 1859, Gen. Marquez ordered the citizens of the United States, two of them physicians, to be seized in the hospital at that place, taken out and shot, without crime and without trial. This was done, notwithstanding our unfortunate countrymen were at the moment engaged in the holy cause of affording relief to the soldiers of both parties who had been wounded in the battle, without making any distinction between them.

The time had arrived, in my opinion, when this Government was bound to exert its power to avenge and redress the wrongs of our citizens and to afford them protection in Mexico. The interposing obstacle was that the portion of the country under the sway of Miramon could not be reached without passing over territory under the jurisdiction of the constitutional government. Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior, where the government of Miramon was to be found, with, or, if need be, without the consent of the Juaraez government, though it was not doubted that this consent could be obtained. Never have I had a clearer conviction on any subject than of the justice as well as wisdom of such a policy. No other alternative was left, except the entire abandonment of our fellow-citizens who had gone to Mexico, under the faith of treaties, to the systematic injustice, cruelty, and oppression of Miramon's government. Besides, it is almost certain that the simple authority to employ this force would of itself have accomplished all our objects without striking a single blow. The constitutional government would then ere this have been established at the city of Mexico, and would have been ready and willing, to the extent of its ability, to do us justice.

In addition—and I deem this a most important consideration—European governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force, should this become necessary, any attempt by these governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory; a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people. I am happy to observe, that firmly relying upon the justice and good faith of these governments, there is no present danger that such a contingency will happen.

Having discovered that my recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, the next alternative was to accomplish, in some degree, if possible, the same objects by treaty stipulations with the constitutional government.—Such treaties were accordingly concluded by our late able and excellent minister to Mexico, and on the 4th of January last were submitted to the Senate for ratification. As these have not yet received the final action of that body, it would be improper for me to present a detailed statement of their provisions. Still I may be permitted to express the opinion in advance that they are calculated to promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to secure our just influence with an adjoining republic as to whose fortunes and fate we can never feel indifferent; whilst at the same time they provide for the payment of a considerable amount towards the satisfaction of the claims of our injured fellow-citizens.

KANSAS AND UTAH.

At the period of my inauguration I was confronted in Kansas by a revolutionary government, existing under what is called the Topeka constitution. Its avowed object was to subdue the territorial government by force, and to inaugurate what was called the Topeka government in its stead. To accomplish this object an extensive military organization was formed and its command entrusted to the most violent revolutionary leaders. Under these circumstances it became my imperative duty to exert the whole constitutional power of the Executive to prevent the flames of civil war from again raging in Kansas, which, in the excited state of the public mind, both North and South, might have extended into the neighboring States.

The hostile parties in Kansas had been inflamed against each other by emissaries both from the North and from the South, to a degree of malignity without parallel in our history. To prevent actual collision, and to assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws, a strong detachment of the army was stationed in the Territory, ready to aid the marshal and his deputies, when lawfully called upon, as a *posse comitatus* in the execution of civil and criminal process.

Still, the troubles in Kansas could not have been permanently settled without an election by the people. The ballot-box is the surest arbiter of disputes among freemen. Under this conviction, every proper effort was employed to induce the hostile parties to vote at the election of delegates to frame a State constitution, and afterwards at the election to decide whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State.—The insurgent party refused to vote at either, lest this might be considered a recognition on their part of the territorial government established by Congress. A better spirit, however, seemed soon after to prevail, and the two parties met face to face at the third election, held on the first Monday of January, 1858, for members of the legislature and State officers under the Lecompton constitution. The result was the triumph of the anti-slavery party at the polls. This decision of the ballot-box proved clearly that this party were in the majority, and removed the danger of civil war. From that time we have heard little or nothing of the Topeka government; and all serious danger of revolutionary troubles in Kansas was then at an end.

The Lecompton constitution, which had been thus recognised at this State election by the votes of both political parties in Kansas, was transmitted to me with the request that I should present it to Congress. This I could not have refused to do without violating my clearest and strongest convictions of duty. The constitution and all the proceedings which proceeded and followed its formation, were fair and regular on their face. I then believed, and experience has proved, that the interests of the people of Kansas would have been best consulted by its admission as a State into the Union, especially as the majority, within a brief period, could have amended the constitution according to their will and pleasure. If fraud existed in all or any of these proceedings, it was not for the President, but for Congress, to investigate and determine the question of fraud, and what ought to be its consequences. If, at the two first elections, the majority refused to vote, it cannot be pretended that this refusal to exercise the elective franchise could invalidate an election fairly held under lawful authority, even if they had not subsequently voted at the third election. It is true that the whole constitution had not been submitted to the people, as I always desired; but the precedents are numerous of the admission of States into the Union without such submission.

It would not comport with my present purpose to review the proceedings of Congress upon the Lecompton constitution. It is sufficient to observe that their final action has removed the last vestiege of serious revolutionary troubles. The desperate band recently assembled, under a notorious outlaw, in the southern portion of the territory, to resist the execution of the laws and to plunder peaceful citizens, will, I doubt not, be speedily subdued and brought to justice.

Had I treated the Lecompton constitution as a nullity and refused to transmit it to Congress, it is not difficult to imagine, whilst recalling the position of the country, at that moment, what would have been the disastrous consequences, both in and out of the territory, from such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive.

Peace has also been restored within the territory of Utah, which, at the commencement of my Administration, was in a state of open rebellion. This was the more dangerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastnesses, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to bring them into subjection to the Constitution and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should if possible, be accomplished without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offences on condition of immediate submission to the Government. This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenditure required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region and to furnish it subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and the military force has been withdrawn, except that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCE.

In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the Heads of the different Executive Departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditures necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to $2,093,309 79, and for the year endin 30th tJune, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to $859,093 66, the contingent expenses amounted to $1,431,565 78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1860, the total expenditures of the Government in all its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of $55,402,465 46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $71, 901,129 77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1856, to $66,346,226 13. Whilst the books of the treasury show an actual expenditure of $59,848,474 72 for the year ending on the 30th June 1860, including $1,040,667 71 for the contingent expenses of Congress there must be deducted from this amount the sum of $4,296,099 26, with the interest upon it $150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th February, 1860, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, one thousand right hundred and fifty-nine."—This sum, therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859, must be deducted from the sum of $59,848,474 72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of $55,402,465 46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to $3,177,314 62, which, added to the above sum of $55,402,465 46, makes the aggregate of $58,579,780 08.

It ought in justice to be observed that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest. Allowing a liberal margin of $2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of $61,000,000, or at the most $62,000,000, is amply sufficient to administer the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expenditures necessary.

This result has been attained in a considerable degree by the care exercised by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any such contract except in a single case with the Colonization Society, deeming it advisable to cast the whole responsibility in each case on the proper head of the department, with the general instruction that these contracts should always be given to the lowest and best bidder. It has ever been my opinion that public contracts are not a legitimate source of patronage to be conferred upon personal or political favorites; but that in all such cases a public officer is bound to act for the Government as a prudent individual would act for himself.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, that, since the date of my last Annual Message, not a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. This statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow-citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I again reccommend to Congress the passage of a law in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, appointing a day certain, previous to the 4th March, in each year of an odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. A similar power has already been exercised, with general approbation, in the appointment of the same throughout the Union for holding the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States. My attention was earnestly directed to this subject from the fact, that the 35th Congress terminated on the 3d March, 1859, without making the necessary appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department. I was then forced to consider the best remedy for this omission, and an immediate call of the present Congress was the natural resort. Upon enquiry, however, I ascertained that fifteen out of the 33 States composing the Confederacy, were without representatives, and that, consequently, these fifteen States would be disfranchised by such a call. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of August next until the month of October and November.

In my last message I gave warning that, in a time of sudden and alarming danger, the salvation of our institutions might depend upon the power of the President immediately to assemble a full Congress, to meet the emergency.

TARIFF.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that *ad valorem* duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and of all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass his goods through the custom house at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the custom-house, and to other expedients to defraud the Government. The honest importer produces his invoice to the collector, stating the actual price at which he purchased the articles abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer.—And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant.—They are thus enabled to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the pursuits of honorable commerce many of that class of regular and conscientious merchants, whose character, throughout the world, is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to the appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might, by undervaluation in a few cases, render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our ad valorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties. It is a striking fact in this connection that, in the commercial treaty of 23d January, 1860, between France and England, one of the articles provides that the ad valorem duties which it imposes shall be converted into specific duties within six months from its date and these are to be ascertained by making an average of the prices for six months previous to that time. The reverse of the proposition would be nearer to the truth, because a much larger amount of revenue would be collected by merely converting the ad valorem duties of a tariff into equivalent specific duties. To this extent the revenue would be increased, and in the same proportion the specific duty might be diminished.

Specific duties would secure to the American manufacture the incidental protection to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff, and to this surely no person would object. The framers of the existing tariff have gone further and in a liberal spirit have discriminated in favor of large and useful branches of our manufactures, not by raising the rate of duty upon the importation of similar articles from abroad, but what is the same in effect, by admitting articles free of duty which enter into the composition of their fabrics.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuation. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the case under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interats of the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of any given article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the rate of ad valorem duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes, into

the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement could not injure the consumer. If he should pay a greater amount of duty one year this would be counterbalanced by a lesser amount the next, and in the end the aggregate would be the same.

I should do great injustice to the Attorney General, were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding title under them to at least an equal amount.

It has been represented to me, from sources which I deem reliable, that the inhabitants in several portions of Kansas have been reduced nearly to a state of starvation, on account of the almost total failure of their crops, whilst the harvests in every other portion of the country have been abundant. The prospect before them for the approaching winter is well calculated to enlist the sympathies of every heart.—The destitution appears to be so general that it cannot be relieved by private contributions, and they are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to purchase the necessaries of life themselves. I refer the subject to Congress. If any constitutional measure for their relief can be devised I would recommend its adoption.

I cordially commend to your favorable regard the interests of the people of this District. They are eminently entitled to your consideration, especially since, unlike the people of the States, they can appeal to no Government except that of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 34 December, 1860.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY.....DEC. 14, 1860.

D. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

The great length of the President's Message deprives us of the space which we would have desired to occupy with comments upon it. It is certainly a patriotic, conservative and statesmanlike document, challenging the approbation and respect of moderate and sensible men of all parties. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

☞On Monday morning last, handbills were stuck up around town notifying our citizens that a "Union" meeting, irrespective of party, would be held at the Court House on the following evening. These bills were *not* printed at this office, and to our certain knowledge, but two or three Democrats knew anything af the proposed meeting prior to the posting of the bills.—Being thus invited, however, we, in company with a large number of our Democratic friends attended and took part in the meeting. Resolutions were passed (see another column) which we heartily endorse, and which, we make no doubt, reflect the sentiments of three fourths of the people of this county. These resolutions were adopted by the vote of all the Democrats present and such 'Republicans" as R. D. Barclay, Esq., Jno. R. Jordan (not Francis) and such conservatives as Col. E. L. Anderson, Dr. J. Compher, W. Lyon, Esq., Wm. Hartley, Esq., and others. Mr. Barclay, especially, is entitled to the thanks of the friends of the Union, for the manly stand he took on this occasion. On the whole the meeting was a decided success.

☞WHO ARE SECESSIONISTS?—At the Union meeting on Monday evening, a resolution recognizing the right of property in slaves, was passed, whereupon Messrs. A. KING, S. L. RUSSELL, JOHN H. FILLER, FRANCIS JORDAN, D. OVER and two or three other "Republicans" seceded from the meeting. Maj. Washabaugh also left his chair as one of the Vice Presidents, though he remained in the room. A beautiful set of "Union" men, to be sure! Who are the secessionists now?

☞The resolution recognizing the right of property in slaves, passed at the Union meeting on Monday night, was re-considered and laid on the table, by the same men who had voted for it, for the reason that many of them considered that the last resolution reported by the committee, permitting ingress and egress, into and from the state, to the slave-holder with his property, involves the same right and covers the whole ground.

☞The "Republicans," not satisfied with the manner in which the *people* of Bedford, settled the Union question, called a BOLTERS' "Republican Union Meeting," on Tuesday night last, in which they might have things their own way. Their consciences (such of them as have) are plaguing them, but the Union sentiment of Monday night did not ease them much.

☞The ambitious gentlemen who desire to have their vanity ventilated in our columns by the publication of the proceedings of the BOLTERS' "Republican Union Meeting," are informed that we do not aspire to be considered an organ of the "Republican" party, and therefore must respectfully decline their request.—We shall ventilate their proceedings, however, to their hearts' content, in our next issue.

☞Fr. Jordan remarked at the "Union" meeting on Tuesday night, that he had never seen an "Abolitionist." He must shave himself without a looking-glass.

☞George Bowman and Alex. Croft shot a bear on Cove Mountain, near Woodberry, on the 5th inst., that weighed 280 pounds.

☞J. M. Shoemaker & Co., are in receipt of a fresh lot of new goods. Call and see.

☞A MODERN ORPHEUS.—J. H. Filler pipes—(his tune was a favorite with Procrustes) —and such staunch trees of "Republicanism" as A. King, Fr. Jordan and S. L. Russell immediately fall to dancing after this most seductive piper. *Fillero duce, Ethiop vincit.*

UNION MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large meeting of the friends of the Union, irrespective of party, assembled at the Court House, in this place, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT,

DR. W. H. WATSON.

Vice-Presidents, Col. E. L. Anderson, Maj. D. Washabaugh, Jno. H. Rush.

Secretaries, R. D. Barclay, Jno. W. Beeler, B. F. Meyers, David Over.

Committee on Resolutions, Wm. M. Hall, A. King, O. E. Shannon, C. N. Hickok, S. L. Russell, S. H. Tate, G. H. Spang, J. P. Reed, John Taylor, Geo. W. Rupp, R. D. Barclay, Rev. J. Lyon, Lawrence Jamison.

During the absence of the Committee, speeches were made by Jos. W. Tate, W. Lyon, Dr. Compher, D. Over, W. P. Schell, Rev. J. Lyon and others. The Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Hall, then reported the following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That we cheerfully and cordially in the Constitutional sense of that clause requires persons held to service or labor in one State escaping into another, to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service is due; and any law of this Commonwealth which interferes with or in any degree obstructs this provision of the Constitution, should at once be repealed; and that we hereby recommend the immediate repeal of the act of 1847 relative to fugitive slaves and re-enacted in the latter part of section 95 of law (passed March 1860), by the Legislature of Penn'a., at the coming session.

Resolved, That the introduction of negroes and mulattoes from the slave States, has heretofore proved to be a serious evil to this community, and that we are opposed to the increase of our colored population by that means, and will favor the enactment of any law that will effectually prevent such increase.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union, and have at all times manifested their fidelity to the same, and that now when it is proposed to destroy the one and dissever the other, they are more willing than ever to stand by both.

Resolved, That it is a great mistake to suppose that the people of this State design to interfere in the slightest degree with the Constitutional rights of the citizens of any of our sister States, whether slaveholding or free.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of such a law as would permit ingress and egress to the master with his slave into and from this State, provided, however, the time to remain with his slave be confined to a limited time to be determined by the Legislature of this Commwealth.

On motion of John R. Jordan it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

R. D. BARCLAY, J. W. BEELER, B. F. MEYERS, Sec'ys. } W. H. WATSON, President.

☞A BOOK☜

THAT EVERY

FARMER, MECHANIC, AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS:

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP & LOCAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY

WILLIAM T. HAINES, ESQ.,

AND PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD F. JAMES, of West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying-out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization, Laws with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases.

The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers of the State and has received their unqualified approbation as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

HENRY C. REAMER is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early sale, addressed to Mr. Reamer, will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 14th—4 ts.

ELECTION.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Philad'a. 268 South Third st., Dec. 14th, 1860. } J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, deceased, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe Township, aforesaid adjoining ot of Isaac Grove on the North, Nicholas Border on the South, Main street on the East, and an alley on the West. Being so thereof seized, died intestate, and without issue that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal. William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children, viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton county, Penn'a., Jane intermarried with James Barton of Fulton county, Penn'a., Harrison, residence not known. Mary Ann intermarried with Alpha Conner, residing in Morrow county, Ohio, and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans, now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two minors under fourteen years and a widow, Rebecca Evans.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining [illegible] acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected, a story and a half frame house and a kitchen adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children, viz: Henry, James and Clarissa, the latter, a minor, and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

TUESDAY THE 8th DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock P. M.., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract or land situate in Ray's Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH, DAVID FORD, Administrators.

Dec. 14, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, deceased, by virtue of an order of said court, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of January, next, the one undivided third part of a tract of land situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containing 216 acres 102 perches, composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall & Mary Foster; adjoining lands of Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others; This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working. TERMS CASH.

Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day.

Dec. 14 1860. JOHN P. REED, Trustee.

NOTICE.—All interested will please bear in the mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement by cash, Produce, or Note. JANUARY, 1st 1861.

To those of our customers, who have promptly settled with, and paid us, we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who having given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no fuse, for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment—as we are in want of money, and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

SETTLEMENT.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book accounts, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first of January.

All persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined to have my books closed.

GEO BLYMIRE.

☞I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tinware that I will sell low for cash, or on short credit. Also a few second handed cook-stoves that will be sold very low. G. B.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

WHY NOT? WHY NOT?

Save your money,

By buying your goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap side.

You'll find it the cheapest place in town.

They have just received another choice selection of new and choice Winter goods.

Their stock is large, and suited to the wants of the community. Call and see.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on book accounts or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 1st day of January, next, either by cash or note.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

Dec. 14th 1860. JOHN ARNOLD.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson and Shafer, either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified that after the 24th of December, 1860, the Books, &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR, all colors at Dr Harry's

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr. Harry's.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

[dec. 14th, 1860.]

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, John Cessna, Esq., presented a petition setting forth that he is interested in the estate of Mrs. Jane Reily, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. that said Jane Reily died in 1845, seized and possessed of the following Real Estate, viz: The eastern half of lot No. 188, in the general plan of Bedford, situate on Pitt St., and adjoining said street on the South, and lot No. 187, now Jonathan Horton's heirs on the east, that said intestate left a husband Christopher Reily, who died in 1860, and issue six children or the descendants of six, to wit: David Reily, now dead, and whose interest belongs to petitioner, Jane A. Reiley of of Bedford, who also conveyed to petioner, Civilla, the wife of Jacob Stump, residing in Allegheny County, Md., said James Reily, being now dead, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Collins, the said John now residing in the Territory of Nebraska, and the said Elizabeth, having died before her mother, leaving issue James Collins, now of Nebraska, and Daniel Collins, of Pittsburgh, and Ruth, wife of James Berry, now dead, said James now resides in the State of Indiana, that when James Collins owned the one twelith part of said Lot, petitioner, purchased same at Sheriff's Sale, that Jane A. Reily, conveyed to petitioner the one fourth part of the interest of her sister Ruth, after Ruth's death, that John Collins has no interest in said property for the reason that his wife died prior to her mother, that his wife died during the existence of the estate of Christopher Reily, as tenant by the curtesy that the title to said half lot is now vested in the following parties, and in the following proportions to wit: In James Collins, one-forty eighth, Daniel Collins, five-forty-eights, Mrs. Civilla Stump, ten-forty-eights, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, ten-forty-eighths, and John Cessna, twenty-two-forty-eighths.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 31st day of December, Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 7th, 1860. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said township of Union, containing 228½ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log barn, and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others, Also, a tract of land on George's Creek, in the township of St. Clair, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alex. McGregor and others, containing 158½ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings, leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and issue nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky county, Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County, Ohio Henry Ickes, Susan intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penn'a., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermaried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice, is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Wednesday the 5th day of January 1861, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 7th, 1860. } JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the house of Jas. S. Beckwith, in Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, the 3d day of JANUARY, next,

All the Real Estate which he purchased as the property of John, Thomas and Henry S. King, not heretofore sold by him, including the John McInay tract, containing 206 acres, in Hopewell township.

—ALSO—

The Hannah Alberti tract, containing 374½ acres in said township.

—ALSO—

Part of the George F. Alberti tract and a part of the Maria Alberti tract in said tp.

—ALSO—

All those parts of the John Boyd, Wm. Davis, Isabella Davis, Wm. Piper, John Hardin, Ignatus Hardin and James Wilson tracts lying and being on the Morrison's Cove side of the mountain.

—ALSO—

The following Coal Lands in Broadtop township:

427 acres in the name of Mary Montgomery.
431 " " " John Montgomery.
71 " " " Mordecai Williams.

The above described lands will be sold in such parts as to suit purchasers. Drafts of the whole together with subdivisions, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms to suit purchasers made known on day of sale.

Dec. 7, 1860. JOHN CESSNA.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Cumberland Valley tp., some time in September last, six head of sheep, two of them rams, one of them having a horn broken off; two of them having ear-marks, and the other two being without mark. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 7th, '60. SAMUEL M. BOOR.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Bedford County Teacher's Institute, will hold its annual session in Bedford, to commence, Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at one o'clock, P. M., and to continue three days. All live teachers will try, and all others should try to be present during the entire session. The hospitable citizens of Bedford will entertain so far as possible, all Teachers who may attend during the Institute.

Teachers coming in during the forenoon of the first day will call on me at Shuck's Store, where a committee will be in waiting to conduct them to the hospitable families by whom they will be entertained.

Directors will please urge their Teachers to attend the Institute.

GEO. SIGAFOOS, *County Superintendent*

Dec. 7, 1860.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skilful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES' ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nov. 18,'60.—6 ms.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Of Kerosene Lamps and Shades, just received at HARRY'S.

Oct. 2, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Diseases.

A alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and none where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive in the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Peyton, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Here are the communities, or even families, such of us who have not some personal experience of its effect—in some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the efficacy of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has not lost the virtues that it did have when made the every-day friend who won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 8th of January, 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, and also the collectors for 1860, of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, to meet said board at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonerations and abatements [illegible]

LEWIS REED, Brig. Gen. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

Nov. 23d.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons against taking a note, given by me to a man by the name of Fox, for fifty two dollars, dated Nov. 16th, 1860. The note was given on certain conditions, which as yet have not been complied with. I have been deceived, not having received value, and am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

A. ZEMBOWER.

C. Valley, Dec. 7, '60.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE, THOMAS FISHER } Adm'rs.

Nov. 23d.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair township, on the Estate of Archibald Findlay, late of Napier township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY, Adm'r.

Nov. 23d.*

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if [illegible] sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents, 20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works, it being a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemitical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers,' Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1.00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.00 per copy.

ADDRESS:

M. M. ROHRER, Box 1011 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

Nov. 30, 1

BEDFORD HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizen of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building re- He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late fo South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice of all indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Executor.

Nov. 23d.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Adm'r

Oct. 26, 1860,

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA,
M. McVEY,
} PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Nazaanzan Akers late of the Borough of Bloody Run, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD KERR,
Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration, upon the Estate of Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

MARTIN BOOR,
Administrator.

Nov. 2. 1860.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

CALL AND SEE!!
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap. at

H. C. REAMER'S
Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased. will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 17th day of December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

Nov. 30, '60.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20.

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress or comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
AT
A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,

general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

than ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

OSTER & CARN

NEW WINTER GOODS,
AT THE CHEAP STORE
OF
OSTER & CARN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new and ashionable

DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Prints, Ginghams,
Sacking flannels in all colors,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made
Vests, Business and Over-Coats,
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Glass, China and
Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c.,

And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Oct. 26,'60.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public outcry, on Friday, the 14th day of December, next, on the premises formerly owned by Peter Rock, dec'd., in South Woodberry, Bedford county, a tract of land containing 40 acres and 146 perches, lying on the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and adjoining lands of Jacob Rice, Benjamin Yoter, and others, with about 15 or 20 acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder well timbered principally with young chestnut, a house and stable thereon erected, and a never failing spring with excellant water near the house. Terms made known on day of Sale.

DAVID BRUMBAUGH.

Nov. 23, 1860.

EMPLOYMENT.—

The undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 23d.3m

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness.

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill,
Bedford, Nov. 16.
} JOHN NELSON.

NO EXCUSE—

For reasons satisfactory to myself, I respectfully request all persons having accounts on my Books of 6 months standing to call and settle the same either by cash or note—Persons having no money can have [illegible] notes. And all neglecting so make settlement—will have their accounts left tthe Squire's.

WM. HARTLEY.

Nov. 9 '60.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Fluke, arising from the sale of the personal property, and also of the real estate of Wm. M. Earnest, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford Borough, on Saturday, the 10th day of Nov., 1860.

O. H. GAITHER,
Auditor.

Oct. 26th, 1860.

THE ASSESSORS

Of the several townships and boroughs of the county of Bedford, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday the 21st day of November, A. D., 1860, to receive their Duplicates, instructions, &c. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Clerk.

Nov. 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will, &c., of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Executor.

Nov. 23d.*

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, '60.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward. From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.

S. S. FLUCK.
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit [illegible] of the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all inds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

EVERY DAY
BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
AND MORE NEW GOODS
FERGUSON & LINE,

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker are now ready to wait on old customers as well a new: They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE

and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E POTTS',

A large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS

of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,

BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS

Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handsome cloaks,

FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,

Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.

Nov. 2,'60.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on Thursday the 20th day of December, 1860, on the premises, a lot of one acre of ground, the late residence of Henry Bender, deceased, having thereon erected a good Log Frame House, Stable, and Cooper Shop; a well of excellent water at the door, situated in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., adjoining land of Dr. Birch and Daniel Lingenfelter; this is a very desirable property, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. At the same time will be sold the personal property, including a lot of cooper tools, and stock, Household furniture, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms of sale will be made known.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Executor.

Nov. 23d.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa.. the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of overtwenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 8, 1860—6m.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa

Jan 27, 1860

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan. 2, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received, and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man of beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M.,
} PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. { $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. { $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y

SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render beauty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

Will attend patiently and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, inserted, regulated, &c., on artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. J. J SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

[illegible]—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEY—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 24,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
G. H. SPANG.

Aug. 1, 1859.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store.

Aug. 1, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths, at short notice. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,

S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1860.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John. Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 3 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER.
Bedford, Pa.

TO MILLOWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Bars can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co.,
March 4, 1859.